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09/624,384	07/27/2000	Nobuaki Fukasawa	35.C14682	9569

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EXAMINER	
TRAN, PHILIP B	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2155	

DATE MAILED: 09/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/624,384	FUKASAWA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Philip B. Tran	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *27 June 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1,3-7,9-15,17-19,21-24,26,28,29,31,33,34,36,38,39 and 41* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☐ Claim(s) *1,3-7,9-15,17-19,21-24,26,28,29,31,33,34,36,38,39 and 41* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Amendment

Notice to Applicant

1. This communication is in response to the amendment filed 27 June 2005. Claims 1, 7, 15, 19, 22, 23, 28, 33 and 38 have been amended. Claims 2, 8, 16, 20, 25, 27, 30, 32, 35, 37, 40 and 42 have been previously canceled. Therefore, claims 1, 3-7, 9-15, 17-19, 21-24, 26, 28-29, 31, 33-34, 36, 38-39 and 41 are pending for further examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

The analysis under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, requires that the scope of protection sought be supported by the specification disclosure. The pertinent inquiries include determining (1) whether the subject matter defined in the claims is described in the specification and (2) whether the specification disclosure as a whole is to enable one skilled in the art to make and use the claimed invention.

(1) Claims 1, 7, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The "invention" for the purpose of the first paragraph analysis is defined by the claims. The description requirement is simply that the claimed subject matter must be described in the specification. The function of the description requirement is to ensure that the applicant had possession of the invention on the filing date of the application. The application need not describe the claim limitations exactly, but must be sufficiently clear for one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that the applicant's invention encompasses the recited limitations. The description requirement is not met if the application does not expressly or inherently disclose the claimed invention.

Specification does not explicitly describe nor is sufficiently clear for one of ordinary skill in art to recognize the following steps as recited in claims 1, 7, 15 and 19:

- transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings **without waiting for polling for the device information**, respectively.

Applicant indicates that a plurality of types of device information is transmitted to a management server by the network devices at different times without waiting for polling for the device information by the management server according to one aspect of the invention. It is unclear which part of the present specification discloses claimed limitations "...**without waiting for polling for the device information**" in claims 1, 7, 15 and 19.

Therefore, claims 1, 7, 15 and 19 are unclear that the one ordinarily skilled in the art cannot recognize the encompassed claimed limitations.

(2) Claims 1, 7, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The enablement requirement necessitates a determination that the disclosure contains sufficient teaching regarding the subject matter claimed as to enable one skilled in the pertinent art to make and use the claimed invention. In essence, the scope of enablement provided to one ordinarily skilled in the art by the disclosure must be commensurate with the scope of protection sought by the claims.

Currently, the most prevalent standard for measuring sufficient enablement to meet the requirements of 112 is that of "undue experimentation". The test is whether, at the time of the invention, there was sufficient working procedure for one skilled in the art to practice the claimed invention without undue experimentation. It is important to note that the test of enablement is not whether any experimentation is necessary, but whether, if experimentation is necessary, it is undue. A skilled artisan is given sufficient direction or guidance in the disclosure. Moreover, the experimentation required, in addition to not being undue, must not require ingenuity beyond that expect of one of ordinary skill in the art.

Undue experimentation and ingenuity would be required beyond one ordinarily skilled in the art to practice the following steps as recited in claims 1, 7, 15 and 19:

- transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings **without waiting for polling for the device information**, respectively.

Undue experimentation would be needed to make a transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings **without waiting for polling for the device information**, respectively.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a

later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hamner et al (Hereafter, Hamner), U.S. Pat. No. 6,076,106 in view of Kumano et al (Hereafter, Kumano), U.S. Pat. No. 6,502,132.

Regarding claim 1, Hamner teaches a method of processing device information in a network system in which a management server (= management server 12) for managing the device information (= data) and other devices (= plurality of devices) are connected (i.e., managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47], comprising :

a transmitting step of the other devices transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings, respectively (i.e., periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17],

wherein the plurality of different types of device information are static information (= types of devices), semi-static information (= displaying print jobs = layout), and dynamic information (= displaying nonfunctioning printers = device status), and wherein in said transmitting step, the static information is transmitted to the management server in accordance with an event of a power-on of the device, and the semi-static information and the dynamic information are transmitted to the management server in accordance with a change in status of the device (i.e., to gather and maintain data regarding types of devices in the network and tasks performed on each of devices on-line and off-line) [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 47-63 and Col. 9, Lines 3-17] and data are, either periodically or in response to a user command, gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 5, Line 34 to Col. 6, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that obtained device information is transmitted to the management server and suggests that different types of data may be transmitted at different time intervals.

Though Hamner teaches transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to the server at predetermined timings, Hamner does not explicitly teach without waiting for polling for the device information. However, Kumano, in the same field of network devices monitoring endeavor, discloses monitoring and collecting network devices status information can be attained without waiting for

a polling operation [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-18]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of without waiting for polling for the device information, disclosed by Kumano, into managing and collecting different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to monitor network devices with all information sent from a monitored device (network device) to the monitoring device (management server) provided with the summary status of the monitored device (network device) for making the latest summary status readily available without conducting a summary status collecting operation and thereby reducing the processing load and traffic [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-16] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 3, Hamner further teaches a setting step of setting said predetermined timing (= scheduling, periodic basis) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-51 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

Regarding claim 5, Hamner further teaches said device is a printer (= printer 207) [see Fig. 2A and Col. 4, Lines12-18].

Regarding claim 7, Hamner teaches a network device (= any device such as PCs, printers, etc.) connected through a network to a management server (= management server 12) for managing device information (= data) (i.e., managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered

about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47], comprising :

transmitting means for transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings, respectively (i.e., periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17],

wherein, the plurality of different types of device information are static information (= types of devices), semi-static information (= displaying print jobs = layout), and dynamic information (= displaying nonfunctioning printers = device status), and wherein, said transmitting means transmits the static information is transmitted to said management server in accordance with an event of a power-on of the network device and the transmitting means transmits the semi-static information and the dynamic information to the management server in accordance with a change in status of the device (i.e., to gather and maintain data regarding types of devices in the network and tasks performed on each of devices on-line and off-line) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-63 and Col. 9, Lines 3-17] and data are, either periodically or in response to a user command, gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device,

their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 5, Line 34 to Col. 6, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that obtained device information is transmitted to the management server and suggests that different types of data may be transmitted at different time intervals.

Though Hamner teaches transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to the server at predetermined timings, Hamner does not explicitly teach without waiting for polling for the device information. However, Kumano, in the same field of network devices monitoring endeavor, discloses monitoring and collecting network devices status information can be attained without waiting for a polling operation [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-18]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of without waiting for polling for the device information, disclosed by Kumano, into managing and collecting different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to monitor network devices with all information sent from a monitored device (network device) to the monitoring device (management server) provided with the summary status of the monitored device (network device) for making the latest summary status readily available without conducting a summary status collecting operation and thereby reducing the processing load and traffic [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-16] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 9, Hamner further teaches a setting means for setting said predetermined timing (= scheduling, periodic basis) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-51 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

Regarding claim 11, Hamner further teaches said network device is a printer (= printer 207) [see Fig. 2A and Col. 4, Lines12-18].

Regarding claim 15, Hamner teaches a recording medium on which is stored a program for the processing of device information in a network system in which a management server (= management server 12) for managing device information (= data) and other devices (= plurality of devices) are connected (i.e., managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47], said program comprising:

a transmitting step of transmitting, by the other devices, a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings, respectively (i.e., periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17],

wherein, the plurality of different types of device information are static information (= types of devices), semi-static information (= displaying print jobs = layout), and dynamic information (= displaying nonfunctioning printers = device status), and wherein, in said transmitting step, the static information is transmitted to the management server in accordance with an event of a power-on of the device and the semi-static information and the dynamic information are transmitted in accordance to the management server with a change in status of the device (i.e., to gather and maintain data regarding types of devices in the network and tasks performed on each of devices on-line and off-line) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-63 and Col. 9, Lines 3-17] and data are, either periodically or in response to a user command, gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 5, Line 34 to Col. 6, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that obtained device information is transmitted to the management server and suggests that different types of data may be transmitted at different time intervals.

Though Hamner teaches transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to the server at predetermined timings, Hamner does not explicitly teach without waiting for polling for the device information. However, Kumano, in the same field of network devices monitoring endeavor, discloses monitoring and collecting network devices status information can be attained without waiting for a polling operation [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-18]. It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of without waiting for polling for the device information, disclosed by Kumano, into managing and collecting different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to monitor network devices with all information sent from a monitored device (network device) to the monitoring device (management server) provided with the summary status of the monitored device (network device) for making the latest summary status readily available without conducting a summary status collecting operation and thereby reducing the processing load and traffic [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-16] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 17, Hamner further teaches said processing program comprises a setting step of setting said timing (= scheduling, periodic basis) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-51 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

Regarding claim 19, Hamner teaches a computer-executable program stored on a computer-readable medium for the processing of device information in a network system in which a management server (= management server 12) for managing device information (= data) and other devices (= plurality of devices) are connected (i.e., managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices)

[see Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47], comprising :

a transmitting step of transmitting, by the other devices, a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings, respectively (i.e., periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17],

wherein, the plurality of different types of device information are static information (= types of devices), semi-static information (= displaying print jobs = layout), and dynamic information (= displaying nonfunctioning printers = device status), and wherein, in said transmitting step, the static information is transmitted to the management server in accordance with an event of a power-on of the device and the semi-static information and the dynamic information are transmitted to the management server in accordance with a change in status of the device (i.e., to gather and maintain data regarding types of devices in the network and tasks performed on each of devices on-line and off-line) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-63 and Col. 9, Lines 3-17] and data are, either periodically or in response to a user command, gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 5, Line 34

to Col. 6, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that obtained device information is transmitted to the management server and suggests that different types of data may be transmitted at different time intervals.

Though Hamner teaches transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to the server at predetermined timings, Hamner does not explicitly teach without waiting for polling for the device information. However, Kumano, in the same field of network devices monitoring endeavor, discloses monitoring and collecting network devices status information can be attained without waiting for a polling operation [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-18]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of without waiting for polling for the device information, disclosed by Kumano, into managing and collecting different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to monitor network devices with all information sent from a monitored device (network device) to the monitoring device (management server) provided with the summary status of the monitored device (network device) for making the latest summary status readily available without conducting a summary status collecting operation and thereby reducing the processing load and traffic [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-16] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 21, Hamner further teaches said program comprising a setting step of setting said predetermined timing (= scheduling, periodic basis) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-51 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

5. Claims 4, 6, 10, 12-14, 18 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hamner et al (Hereafter, Hamner), U.S. Pat. No. 6,076,106 in view of Kumano et al (Hereafter, Kumano), U.S. Pat. No. 6,502,132 and further in view of Onaga, U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,693.

Regarding claim 4, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach a request transmitting step of transmitting, by one device to another device, a request to transmit said device information to said management server, and an obtaining step of obtaining the device information of the requesting device in accordance with said request. However, Hamner does suggest managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47] and data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Also, Kumano does suggest a network monitoring system including a network, a monitoring device (= management server) connected to the network and a plurality of monitored devices (= other devices) connected to the network for sending the summary status to the monitoring device (= management server) [see Kumano, Abstract

and Fig. 1 and Col. 2, Line 60 to Col. 3, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that obtained device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) [see Onaga, Figs. 4-8 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 15 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 6, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach said device is a copying apparatus. However, Hamner does suggest various devices connected in the network, either physical device or logical device, including PCs, printers, NICs, etc [see Hamner, Figs. 2A-2B and Col. 3, Lines 13-16 and Col. 4, Lines 15-24]. This implies that various devices connected in the network are not fixed but flexible in term of different types and thus a copying apparatus should not be excluded.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) Interface standard that defines a network device like a computer equipment is used to perform multiple functions such as scan, print, facsimile transmit, and/or copy documents [see Onaga, Col. 2, Line 21 to Col. 3, Line 7 and Col. 5, Line 24 to Col. 6, Line 24]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of a Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) as a copying apparatus in the network, disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to enhance productivity capabilities and cost savings [see Onaga, Col. 3, Lines 6-7] by using one device to handle multiple functions without implementation of a plurality of devices and thus versatility is improved.

Regarding claim 10, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach request transmitting means for transmitting, to another device, a request to transmit said device information to said management server. However, Hamner does suggest managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47] and data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon

each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Also, Kumano does suggest a network monitoring system including a network, a monitoring device (= management server) connected to the network and a plurality of monitored devices (= other devices) connected to the network for sending the summary status to the monitoring device (= management server) [see Kumano, Abstract and Fig. 1 and Col. 2, Line 60 to Col. 3, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) [see Onaga, Figs. 4-8 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 15 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 12, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach said network device is a copying apparatus. However, Hamner does suggest various

devices connected in the network, either physical device or logical device, including PCs, printers, NICs, etc [see Hamner, Figs. 2A-2B and Col. 3, Lines 13-16 and Col. 4, Lines 15-24]. This implies that various devices connected in the network are not fixed but flexible in term of different types and thus a copying apparatus should not be excluded.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) Interface standard that defines a network device like a computer equipment is used to perform multiple functions such as scan, print, facsimile transmit, and/or copy documents [see Onaga, Col. 2, Line 21 to Col. 3, Line 7 and Col. 5, Line 24 to Col. 6, Line 24]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of a Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) as a copying apparatus in the network, disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to enhance productivity capabilities and cost savings [see Onaga, Col. 3, Lines 6-7] by using one device to handle multiple functions without implementation of a plurality of devices and thus versatility is improved.

Regarding claim 13, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach request receiving means for receiving a request from another network device to transmit said device information to said management server, and obtaining means for obtaining the device information of the requesting network device in accordance with said received request. However, Hamner does suggest managing a

computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47] and data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Also, Kumano does suggest a network monitoring system including a network, a monitoring device (= management server) connected to the network and a plurality of monitored devices (= other devices) connected to the network for sending the summary status to the monitoring device (= management server) [see Kumano, Abstract and Fig. 1 and Col. 2, Line 60 to Col. 3, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) [see Onaga, Figs. 4-8 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 15 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, disclosed by

Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 14, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach said network device is a host computer. However, Hamner does suggest various devices connected in the network, either physical device or logical device, including PCs, printers, NICs, etc [see Hamner, Figs. 2A-2B and Col. 3, Lines 13-16 and Col. 4, Lines 15-24]. This implies that various devices connected in the network are not fixed but flexible in term of different types and thus a host computer should not be excluded.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses a host as a computer device capable of providing commands and data to operate a peripheral like a Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) for MFP performing multiple functions such as scan, print, facsimile transmit, and/or copy documents [see Onaga, Col. 2, Line 21 to Col. 3, Line 7 and Col. 5, Line 24 to Col. 6, Line 24]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of a network device as a host in the network, disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to establish a communication path with Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) and manage multiple functions such as print jobs, fax jobs and scan jobs [see Onaga,

Col. 2, Lines 21-45 and Col. 6, Lines 16-24]. This combination of host and MFP enhances productivity capabilities and cost savings [see Onaga, Col. 3, Lines 6-7] by using one device to handle multiple functions without implementation of a plurality of devices and thus versatility is improved.

Regarding claim 18, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach a request transmitting step of transmitting a request, by one device to another device, to transmit said device information to said management server, and an obtaining step of obtaining the device information of the requesting device in accordance with said request. However, Hamner does suggest managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47] and data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Also, Kumano does suggest a network monitoring system including a network, a monitoring device (= management server) connected to the network and a plurality of monitored devices (= other devices) connected to the network for sending the summary status to the monitoring device (= management server) [see Kumano, Abstract

and Fig. 1 and Col. 2, Line 60 to Col. 3, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) [see Onaga, Figs. 4-8 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 15 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 22, Hamner and Kumano do not explicitly teach a request transmitting step of transmitting a request, by one device to another device, to transmit said device information to said management server, and an obtaining step of obtaining the device information of the requesting device in accordance with said request. However, Hamner does suggest managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks

performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47] and data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Also, Kumano does suggest a network monitoring system including a network, a monitoring device (= management server) connected to the network and a plurality of monitored devices (= other devices) connected to the network for sending the summary status to the monitoring device (= management server) [see Kumano, Abstract and Fig. 1 and Col. 2, Line 60 to Col. 3, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) [see Onaga, Figs. 4-8 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 15 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving

performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

6. Claims 23-24, 26, 28-29, 31, 33-34, 36, 38-39 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hamner et al (Hereafter, Hamner), U.S. Pat. No. 6,076,106 in view of Onaga, U.S. Pat. No. 6,266,693.

Regarding claim 23, Hamner teaches a method of processing device information in a network system in which a management server (= management server 12) for managing device information (= data) and other devices (= plurality of devices) are connected (i.e., managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47], comprising of a device transmitting step of transmitting from another device to the management server, the plurality of types of device information of the one device that transmitted the request (i.e., periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

Hamner does not explicitly teach a request transmitting step of transmitting, from one of the devices to another one of the devices, a request that

a plurality of types of device information of the one device that transmitted the request be transmitted from the another device to the management server and a receiving step of receiving by another device the request transmitted by the one device in said transmitting step. In addition, Hamner does not explicitly teach recognizing by another device whether the one device is in a properly operating status and transmitting from the another device to the management server a request that the device information of the one device registered in the management server be deleted if it is recognized that the one device is not in the properly operating status. However, Hamner does suggest data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) and monitoring/checking status information as well as updating the settings changes [see Onaga, Figs. 4-9 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 58 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information

and the flow of status information among devices in the network, and monitoring status information with updating the settings changes disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 24, Hamner does not explicitly teach an obtaining step of obtaining the device information of said one device that transmitted the request in accordance with said received request. However, Hamner does suggest managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47] and data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP)

110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) and monitoring/checking status information as well as updating the settings changes [see Onaga, Figs. 4-9 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 58 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, and monitoring status information with updating the settings changes disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 26, Hamner further teaches said plurality of different types of device information are static information (= types of devices), semi-static information (= displaying print jobs = layout), and dynamic information (= displaying nonfunctioning printers = device status), and in said device information transmitting step, said static information is transmitted to the management server in accordance with a power-on of the one device and said semi-static information and said dynamic information are transmitted to the management server in accordance with a change in status of the device (i.e., to gather and maintain data regarding types of devices in the network and tasks performed on each of devices on-line and off-line) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-63 and Col. 9, Lines 3-17] and

data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Thus, this discloses that obtained device information is transmitted to the management server.

Regarding claim 28, Hamner teaches a network device connected via a network to a management server (= management server 12) for managing device information (= data) (i.e., managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47], comprising of device information transmitting means for transmitting from the network device to the management server, the plurality of types of device information of another network device that transmitted the request (i.e., periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices) [see Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

Hamner does not explicitly teach receiving means for receiving a request from another network device to transmit a plurality of types of device information of another device to said management server. In addition, Hamner does not

explicitly teach recognizing by another device whether the another device is in a properly operating status and transmitting from the another device to the management server a request that the device information of the another device registered in the management server be deleted if it is recognized that the another device is not in the properly operating status. However, Hamner does suggest data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) and monitoring/checking status information as well as updating the settings changes [see Onaga, Figs. 4-9 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 58 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, and monitoring status information with updating the settings changes disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order

to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 29, Hamner does not explicitly teach obtaining means for obtaining the device information of said another network device in accordance with said received request. However, Hamner does suggest managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47] and data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server.

Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) and monitoring/checking status information as well as updating the settings changes [see Onaga, Figs. 4-8 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 58 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, and monitoring status information with updating the settings changes disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Regarding claim 31, Hamner further teaches said plurality of different types of device information are static information (= types of devices), semi-static information (= displaying print jobs = layout), and dynamic information (= displaying nonfunctioning printers = device status), and said device information transmitting means transmits said static information to the management server in accordance with a power-on of the another network device and transmits said semi-static information and said dynamic information to the management server in accordance with a change in status of the another device (i.e., to gather and maintain data regarding types of devices in the network and tasks performed on each of devices on-line and off-line) [see Col. 3, Lines 47-63 and Col. 9, Lines 3-17].

Claims 33 and 38 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 28.

Claims 34 and 39 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 29.

Claims 36 and 41 are rejected under the same rationale set forth above to claim 31.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive because of the following reasons:

A. Applicant argues that the applied prior art, alone or in any permissible combination, is not seen to disclose or suggest the features of claims 1, 7, 15 and 19.

In response to applicant's argument, applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 7, 15 and 19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Hamner teaches a method and system of processing device information in a network system in which a management server (= management server 12) for managing the device information (= data) and other devices (= plurality of devices) are connected. For example, Hamner discloses managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47]. In addition, Hamner further teaches a transmitting step of the other devices transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to said management server at predetermined timings,

respectively. For example, Hamner further discloses periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

Moreover, Hamner further teaches the plurality of different types of device information are static information (= types of devices), semi-static information (= displaying print jobs = layout), and dynamic information (= displaying nonfunctioning printers = device status), and wherein in said transmitting step, the static information is transmitted to the management server in accordance with an event of a power-on of the device, and the semi-static information and the dynamic information are transmitted to the management server in accordance with a change in status of the device. For example, Hamner discloses gathering and maintaining data regarding types of devices in the network and tasks performed on each of devices on-line and off-line [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 47-63 and Col. 9, Lines 3-17] and data are, either periodically or in response to a user command, gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 5, Line 34 to Col. 6, Line 17]. Thus, this discloses that obtained device information is transmitted to the management server and suggests that different types of data may be transmitted at different time intervals.

Though Hamner teaches transmitting a plurality of different types of device information to the server at predetermined timings, Hamner does not explicitly teach without waiting for polling for the device information. However, Kumano, in the same field of network devices monitoring endeavor, discloses monitoring and collecting network devices status information can be attained without waiting for a polling operation [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-18]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of without waiting for polling for the device information, disclosed by Kumano, into managing and collecting different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to monitor network devices with all information sent from a monitored device (network device) to the monitoring device (management server) provided with the summary status of the monitored device (network device) for making the latest summary status readily available without conducting a summary status collecting operation and thereby reducing the processing load and traffic [see Kumano, Col. 8, Lines 10-16] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Therefore, combination of references Hamner – Kumano does teach the features of claims 1, 7, 15 and 19. The examiner maintains that other dependent claims 3-6, 9-14, 17-18 and 21-22 are rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth above.

B. Applicant argues that the applied art is not seen to disclose or to suggest the features of claims 23, 28, 33 and 38.

In response to applicant's argument, Hamner teaches a method and system of processing device information in a network system in which a management server (= management server 12) for managing device information (= data) and other devices (= plurality of devices) are connected. For example, Hamner discloses managing a computer network including a plurality of devices wherein data is gathered about the configuration of the network including data about devices and the tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Figs. 1 & 2A and Abstract and Col. 1, Lines 55-67 and Col. 3, Lines 31-47]. In addition, Hamner further teaches a device transmitting step of transmitting from another device to the management server, the plurality of types of device information of the one device that transmitted the request. For example, Hamner further discloses periodically gathering data, with scheduling, at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of devices, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17].

Hamner does not explicitly teach a request transmitting step of transmitting, from one of the devices to another one of the devices, a request that a plurality of types of device information of the one device that transmitted the request be transmitted from the another device to the management server and a receiving step of receiving by another device the request transmitted by the one device in said transmitting step. In addition, Hamner does not explicitly teach recognizing by another device whether the one device is in a properly operating

status and transmitting from the another device to the management server a request that the device information of the one device registered in the management server be deleted if it is recognized that the one device is not in the properly operating status. However, Hamner does suggest data are periodically gathered at core services implemented within the management server 12 wherein this data includes the types of devices in the network, the quantity of each type of device, their connectivity, and tasks performed upon each of the devices [see Hamner, Col. 3, Lines 31-56 and Col. 6, Lines 3-17]. Thus, this discloses that device information is transmitted to the management server. Onaga, in the same field of managing status and communication of devices in the network endeavor, discloses the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) and monitoring/checking status information as well as updating the settings changes [see Onaga, Figs. 4-8 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 58 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to incorporate the use of the request for status information and the flow of status information among devices in the network, and monitoring status information with updating the settings changes disclosed by Onaga, into managing different types of devices in the network disclosed by Hamner, in order to keep the status information refreshed for improving performance of the

devices [see Onaga, Col. 12, Lines 34-50] and thus enhance the overall performance of the network.

Combination of references Hamner – Onaga does teach the request for status information and the flow of status information of network device (= Multifunction Peripheral (MFP) 110a) in communication with the Host 110b, the file server 120 (= management server) and the workstation 150 (= another device) and monitoring/checking status information as well as updating the settings changes [see Onaga, Figs. 4-9 and Col. 9, Line 44 to Col. 10, Line 58 and Col. 11, Line 11 to Col. 12, Line 50]. This suggests that status information and setting changes of the device (= **device information**) is being **deleted** [see Onaga, Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, Lines 55-58; emphasis added].

In summary, combination of references Hamner – Onaga does teach the features of claims 23, 28, 33 and 38. The examiner maintains that other dependent claims 24, 26, 29, 31, 34, 36, 39 and 41 are rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth above.

Therefore, the examiner asserts that the cited prior arts teach or suggest the subject matter recited in independent claims. Dependent claims are rejected at least by virtue of their dependency on independent claims and by other reasons set forth above. Accordingly, claims 1, 3-7, 9-15, 17-19, 21-24, 26, 28-29, 31, 33-34, 36, 38-39 and 41 are respectfully rejected.

Conclusion

8. Applicants' amendment necessitates the change of new grounds of rejections. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CAR 1.136(a).

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY TO THIS FINAL ACTION IS SET TO EXPIRE THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS ACTION. IN THE EVENT A FIRST REPLY IS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION AND THE ADVISORY ACTION IS NOT MAILED UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE THREE-MONTH SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD, THEN THE SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD WILL EXPIRE ON THE DATE THE ADVISORY ACTION IS MAILED, AND ANY EXTENSION FEE PURSUANT TO 37 CAR 1.136(A) WILL BE CALCULATED FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THE ADVISORY ACTION. IN NO EVENT, HOWEVER, WILL THE STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY EXPIRE LATER THAN SIX MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS FINAL ACTION.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip Tran whose telephone number is (571) 272-3991. The Group fax phone number is (571) 273-8300. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar, can be reached on (571) 272-4006.

10. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Philip Tran

Philip B. Tran
Art Unit 2155
September 1, 2005